(c) if so, the quantity of gas likely to be produced annually; and

(d) by when the country would become self-reliant in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SH. T.R. BAALU): (a) The total production of gas at present is around 62 MMSCMD.

(b) No. Sir.

(e) Around 1.5 billion cubic metres per year is likely to be produced from Tapti.

(d) the production of gas from indigenous sources is projected to fall short of the domestic demand.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड का हुआ घाटा

* 577. **श्री राघवजीः** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड निरंतर घाटे में चल रहा है, यदि हां, तो इसे अब तक कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसे वर्ष-वार कितना घाटा हुआ है, और

(ङ) बोर्ड को घाटे से उबारने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एस. वेणूगोपालाचारी)ः (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के अपने वार्षिक लेखा-जोखा के अनुसार इसे किसी प्रकार का घाटा नहीं हो रहा है। अपने लेखे में दर्शायी गई ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता को शामिल करने के पश्चात् एमएसईबी ने अपनी स्थापन्ना से 31.3.1996 की स्थिति के अनुसार 804.18 करोड़ रु. का संचयी अधिशेष विद्युत उत्पादन किया है।

(ख) अपने लेखे में दर्शायी गई ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता को शामिल करने के पश्चात् 1993-94 से 1995-96 तक विगत के 3 वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार अधिशेष का ब्योरा निम्नवत है:-

वर्ष	**अधिशेष (आर्थिक सहायता समेत) (करोड़ रु.में)**
1993-94	118.24
1994-95	132.40
1995-96	133.79

वर्ष 1996-97 की वार्षिक लेखे 30.9.97 के बाद ही प्राप्त होंगे।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श के पश्चात् दिसंबर,1996 में विद्युत के लिए जारी की गई न्यूनतम साझा कार्यवाही योजना का उद्देश्य राज्य विद्युत यूटिलिटीज के कार्य निष्पादन में समग्र रूप से सुधार करना है। कार्यवाही योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य बिजली नियामक अयोग स्थापित करने, रिटेल टैरिफ को युक्तिसंगत बनाने, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की स्वायत्ता प्रदान करने और इन बोर्डों की प्रबंध प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने, व्यावहारिक पैरामीटरों में सुधार करने को प्रोत्साहन देना ताकि आगामी 5 वर्षों में राज्य क्षेत्र का समग्र पीएलएफ न्यूनतम 65% तक का स्तर प्राप्त किया जा सके,उप केन्द्रों और प्रमुख फीडरों को अनिवार्यतः मीटरों के जरिए विद्युत सप्लाई करना, वृहत् उपभोक्ताओं से संबंधित वार्षिक ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षा कार्य करने और बेहतर भार प्रबंध हेतु वृहत विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए टाईम ऑफ डे मीटरिंग की व्यवस्था करना आदि शामिल है ।

Loans granted to Industries by IFCI, ICICI, and UTI

*578. SHRI GYAN RANJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans granted to various industries during the last three years by IFCI, ICICI and UTI;

(b) how many of the above have been declared as Non-performing assets and the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken for revival and better performance of these financial institutions; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken agains^ the erring officials of the above

financial institutions found responsible for not monitoring the performance of these failing units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed to various industries by IFCI and ICICI during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Year	IFCI		ICICI	
	Amount* Sanctioned	Amount* Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
	5213	2839	8100	4895
	9488	4563	8134	4463
	7212	5157	6877	6155

*Includes loans and other forms of financial assistance

The debt investments of UTI in various corporate houses during the period from 1993-94 to 1995-96 is as under:

(Rs. crore)

	Amount
1993-94	5608
1994-95	2596
1995-96	2186

(b) IFCI has reported that the amount of non-performing assets (NPAs) in respect of sanctions made during 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs. 88.64 crore as on 31.03.1996. The accounts for the year ended 31.03.1997 are under compilation and audit and the such IFCI is not in a position to furnish information regarding NPAs as on 31.03.1997 at this stage.

ICICI has reported that in respect of sanctions made by it during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 184.45 crore became NPAs as on 31.03.1997.

The NPAs of UTI as on 30.06.1996, (latest available) was Us. 989 crore.

(c) and (d) All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) keep close watch on the arrears affected portfolio. Recovery cells have been constituted for follow up and senior executives of institutions periodically review such cases. To help assisted units to tide over temporary financial difficulties, reschedulernent of principal, deferment and funding of interest are considered. One time settlements are also entered into. Sick units attracting the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 are referred to BIFR and rehabilitation packages are drawn on the advice of BIFR in the case of viable units and winding up proceeding initiated in the case of non-viable units and winding up proceeding initiated in the case of non-viable projects. As a last resort, suits are filed by AIFIs for recovery of dues.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also put in position a system of circulating a list of large defaulting borrowers for the confidential use of banks and AIFIs on a half-yearly basis, so that this inforamtion could be used by them as an input in decision making. Debt Recovery Tribunals have been established by Government to speed up the recovery of dues owed to banks and financial institutions.

All the debt investments of UTI in recent years are credit rated and conform to the investment guidelines and exposure norms as per the UTI Regulations. The investments are also subject to the prudential investment norms set up by the Board of Trustees from time to time. As for non-performing assets, UTI monitors the position closely with companies and persuades companies for regular debt servicing including a one time settlement, if possible.

Regulatory authority for infrastructure projects to speed-up foreign investment

*579. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an independent regulatory authority for infrastructure projects to speed-up inflow of foreign investment;